

THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME I, NO. 92.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1900

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SAMUEL PARKER THE UNANIMOUS NOMINEE OF REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

He Will Lead the Grand Old Party in First Political Campaign in Hawaii.

Great Enthusiasm Shown Over His Nomina- tion—Convention Harmonious From Start to Finish and Promised Conflicts Did Not Materialize—The Platform.

Samuel Parker will be the republican standard bearer in Hawaii this year. He was nominated by acclamation last night and pledged his fealty to the party and to the platform which had just been adopted.

The convention was an unusually strong one in its personnel, the chairman was all that could have been wished and the secretary had looked out for the comfort and convenience of the delegates and the press. Below will be found the proceedings in detail:

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock by George W. Smith, chairman of the territorial central committee, who caused the convention no loss of time in speech-making.

The second convention of the republican party in Hawaii will now please come to order," he said. "The nomination for a temporary chairman of the convention is now in order," he added.

Thereupon Judge Kaulukou and H. P. Baldwin were placed in nomination. On a rising vote Judge Kaulukou received 19 votes and Mr. Baldwin 29, but before the latter vote was announced Judge Kaulukou moved to make Mr. Baldwin's election unanimous, which was agreed to.

Chairman Smith appointed Judge Kaulukou of the Fifth district and Mr. Kaulukou of the Third district a committee to escort Mr. Baldwin to the chair.

On making the chair Mr. Baldwin simply returned his thanks for the compliment implied by his election and announced himself ready to receive nominations for a temporary secretary, C. B. Wilson nominated E. R. Hendry, who was elected by acclamation, there being no other nominations.

Getting at the Work.

On motion of Mr. Loebenstein the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of one from each district as a committee on credentials. The following committee was named:

First district—A. B. Loebenstein.
Second district—A. H. Holstein.
Third district—M. H. Reuter.
Fourth district—Andrew Brown.
Fifth district—George F. Renton.
Sixth district—Unrepresented.

On motion of Judge Kaulukou a recess was taken pending the report of the committee.

After an absence of fifteen minutes the committee returned and through its chairman, Mr. Loebenstein, made the following report:

To the Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Chairman Republican Committee, Territory of Hawaii—

Sir: Your committee on credentials here leave to make the following report:

Total number of delegates elected, 78.
First district, 12; present, 7; proxies, 4; total, 11.
Second district, 12; present, 9; proxies, 3; total, 12.
Third district, 18; present, 16; proxies, 2; total, 18.
Fourth district, 18; present, 16; proxies, none; total, 16.
Fifth district, 18; present, 17; proxies, none; total, 17.
Respectfully submitted,

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN,
H. L. HOLSTEIN,
M. H. REUTER,
A. BROWN,
GEO. F. RENTON,
Committee on Credentials.

List of Delegates.

Upon calling of the roll the following duly elected delegates were found to be present in person or by proxy:

From the First Representative District (Puna, Hilo and Hamakua, Hawaii)—A. B. Loebenstein, chairman; C. R. Blacow, Carl S. Smith, M. V. Holmes, W. H. Smith, Chas. Williams, Jas. Gibb, W. G. Walker, Judge Wm. Kamau, Wm. Horner, John G. Jones, J. U. Smith.

From the Second Representative District (Kau, Kona and Kohala, Hawaii)—J. D. Paris, chairman; Harry T. Mills, Thos. A. H. Holstein, E. A. Fraser, J. Walpallani, J. A. Maguire, (J. K. White), Geo. P. Kaumaoha, Chas. K. Towt, Samuel Parker, S. W. Kekewa, C. K. Stillman.

From the Third Representative District (Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe)—H. P. Baldwin, chairman; J. H. Mahoe, Matt McCann, R. C. Searle, W. J. Lowrie, W. O. Allen, C. H. Dickey, John Kalua, H. H. Reuter, D. H. Kaulukou, J. K. Kahuna, D. Kaulukou, A. N. Kopeikal, Geo. Hons, P. N. Kaulukou, A. F. Travars, J. K. Hanuana, E. M. Hanuana.

From the Fourth Representative District (Oahu north and east of Nuuanu

avenue)—J. W. Jones (chairman district committee), George McLeod, Andrew Brown, C. L. Wilcox, J. W. Kea, A. V. Gear, A. F. Gillilan, W. R. Farrington, David Nahookela, A. G. M. Robertson, C. B. Wilson, J. D. McVeigh, C. L. Crabbe, J. H. Boyd, W. H. Coney, J. W. K. Keiki, Samuel Johnson, J. Keohokili.

From the Fifth Representative District (Oahu north and west of Nuuanu avenue)—George R. Carter (chairman district committee), Louis John McCabe, W. W. Goodale, Moses Mahelona, George F. Renton, S. Hookano, H. R. Hitchcock, C. F. Peterson, Enoch Johnson, Frank Pania, George Wright, Andrew Cox, J. K. Kahuna, L. L. McCandless, Jas. L. Holt, W. C. Achi, W. J. Coehlo, J. L. Kaulukou.

Sixth District Not Represented.

From the Sixth Representative District (Islands of Kauai and Niihau)—Entitled to 12 delegates; no official advice of any being elected.

The independent spirit in the Sixth district was emphasized by the fact that no delegate had been elected from there. This spirit is wholly non-partisan, the only care of the people on Kauai being for local government—county organization, for which they will send a solid delegation, it is said, to the legislature.

The chair announced that the first business before the convention was the election of permanent officers.

Mr. Achi said that he thought nothing could be done until rules were adopted. Though a committee on rules should be appointed.

The chair said that if there were no rules the convention must have some. Mr. Loebenstein moved that a committee on rules and permanent organization be appointed, to consist of one member from each district, which was finally agreed to, and the following committee was appointed:

First district—William Horner.
Second district—J. D. Paris.
Third district—Gus Horner.
Fourth district—George McLeod.
Fifth district—Enoch Johnson.

On motion of Mr. Paris, W. G. Coehlo was appointed interpreter for the benefit of the Hawaiian delegates.

Committee on Platform.

On motion of Judge Kaulukou it was resolved that a committee on platform, to consist of two members from each district, be appointed.

On motion of Mr. Paris, Chairman Baldwin was made a member of the committee ex-officio.

At the suggestion of the chair a recess of five minutes was ordered to give the various delegations an opportunity to select the members of this committee.

On reconvening the following committee was announced:

First district—Charles Williams, C. R. Blacow.
Second district—E. A. Fraser, H. T. Mills.
Third district—D. Kaulukou, W. O. Aikens.
Fourth district—A. G. M. Robertson, J. H. Boyd.
Fifth district—W. C. Achi, Geo. M. Carter.

Judge Kaulukou expressly desired not to be placed on the committee because of his impaired eyesight.

The fight of the morning session was precipitated on the question of a recess to give the committee on rules and permanent organization and that on platform time to formulate their report. Mr. Hons wanted an adjournment until 2 o'clock, in which he was backed by the delegations from the other islands, while a strong portion of the Fifth district delegation contended for an adjournment until 1 o'clock.

Contest Over Adjournment.

J. W. Jones led the movement for adjournment to 7:30 o'clock. He thought the committee should be given ample time to do its work and thought 1 o'clock was none too early to meet.

Mr. Hons said the outside delegates were anxious to get through, as they all, or nearly all, would have to return home on the morrow, and yet wanted to have a voice in all the proceedings.

George R. Carter opposed the motion to adjourn until 7:30 o'clock. "The matter of platform has been well thought over and the committee ought to be able to report in half an hour," he said.

Mr. Jones then withdrew his motion and Mr. Carter amended Mr. Hons' motion to take a recess until 1 o'clock.

A. G. M. Robertson further amended to take a recess until 7:30 o'clock. He made a plea for the committee, urging that the work was an important one and should be done with care and deliberation. It will be a declaration of party principles, he said, and it will be pounced upon and picked to pieces

by the opposition, for which reason it should be thoroughly considered and digested.

Mr. Carter intimated that the committee was not all of it; that the convention would perhaps not accept the dictum of the committee; that it was the province of the convention to discuss the platform when it was reported and its privilege and right to accept or reject the whole or any part of it, to add or subtract, as the delegates might see fit and proper. Mr. Carter's ideas seemed to meet with the approval of the majority of the convention, but Mr. Carter's motion for a recess to 1 o'clock was not pressed and by an overwhelming vote a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

WHAT WAS DONE DURING AFTERNOON SESSION

On reassembling at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, A. G. Gear called the convention to order at the request of Chairman Baldwin, with the statement that the committee on platform had just completed its work and it would take until 3 o'clock before their report would be typewritten and translated into Hawaiian. An informal recess was then taken until 3 o'clock.

It was not until 3:15 o'clock that Chairman Baldwin called the convention to order. At the suggestion of the chair, Mr. P. Dary was appointed temporary sergeant-at-arms.

The committee on rules and permanent organization being ready with their report, Chairman George McLeod handed in the report.

Organization.

On motion of Mr. Carter the report was adopted as a whole.

Pending the report of the committee on platform, Mr. Carter moved that the convention go into executive session—into caucus to consider the platform.

Mr. Kaulukou did not think the motion in order, as the report of the committee was not yet before the convention.

Mr. Carter's motion not having been seconded, it was agreed to go into an election for permanent officers and the convention was permanently organized as follows:

Chairman—H. P. Baldwin.
Vice Chairman—Judge Kaulukou.
Secretary—E. R. Hendry.
Assistant Secretary—J. D. Avery.
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. F. Daly.

Wanted an Executive Session.

On motion of A. G. M. Robertson it was resolved that the convention go into executive session. This unusual move was fully discussed during an informal recess and its unwise course forced upon the members of the convention. Upon reassembling, the resolution to go into secret caucus was rescinded.

The report of the committee on platform was then read.

Judge Kaulukou said he was in favor of every plank read, but thought something should be said about the territorial school system and the cause of education.

To meet all contingencies, J. H. Boyd moved that the sections of the platform be read and acted upon seriatim and it was so ordered.

As the platform was read many new suggestions cropped up, among them a Nicaraguan canal plank, a school plank and others. George P. Kaumaoha desired instruction to the delegate to congress to work for an amendment to the organic act permitting the use of the Hawaiian language in the legislature as well as the English.

There was manifested a disposition to make light of the suggestion, but Mr. Dickey made an earnest speech in support of the motion, declaring it to be important, of the highest importance, he said.

J. H. Boyd made a passionate plea for the Hawaiian people and their language. He said they ought to be allowed to use their mother tongue; that it was their legislature—the Hawaiian legislature.

Mills Opposed it.

Harry T. Mills said he thought such a plank was a mistake; that this was one people; that the aim of all legislation had been to harmonize and assimilate all classes. The purpose was to make one people, not two. Two tongues meant two peoples.

After three or four propositions had been presented, Mr. Robertson offered an amendment by adding to the existing resolution the words "use of the Hawaiian language," which was agreed to after a speech strongly commendatory of the amendment by Mr. Paris.

The plank offered by Mr. Dickey relative to the lepers was promptly adopted by acclamation.

A plank offered by Mr. Hookano calling for the abolition of the poll tax and road tax was voted down. Judge Hookano said only about 5,400 out of 8,000 paid these taxes and now that there was no longer any contract labor he predicted the collections would be much smaller still.

L. L. McCandless offered the following plank: "We demand the acquisition of the territory of all harbor front property throughout these islands and that such property be at all times free of access to the public."

After considerable discussion it was decided that such a plank might infringe on federal rights and it was voted down.

The plank in favor of an appropriation for Liliuokalani, that in favor of paying the losses by the Chinese fire, by asking congress to set aside customs revenue for that purpose, were all heartily applauded, as were the references to McKinley and Roosevelt.



SAMUEL PARKER REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

The Platform.

Finally, on motion of Judge Kaulukou, the platform was adopted as a whole, as follows:

The republican party in the territory of Hawaii in convention assembled hereby makes the following declaration of principles, to the support of which we and our candidates are pledged.

We heartily endorse the platform of the national republican party and the nomination of William McKinley for president and Theodore Roosevelt for vice-president of the United States.

We believe in the equality of all men under just laws of their own making, and we shall oppose any restriction or limitation of the suffrage which we now enjoy under the territorial act.

We shall, as speedily as possible, endeavor to secure statehood for this territory.

We demand a more speedy improvement of our harbors, wharves and landing facilities throughout this territory to meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing commerce, and we shall strive to secure from the national government appropriations for the improvement of our harbors, the erection of public buildings and for other public needs.

We recognize the importance to this territory and to the country the construction of the Nicaraguan canal under government ownership and control, and pledge our earnest efforts to secure the early commencement of the work.

And we urge upon the United States congress the prompt enactment of such legislation as shall secure the construction of the Pacific cable.

We favor the employment on all public works of only qualified voters and citizens of the territory.

We believe that eight hours should constitute a legal day's work for all laborers, mechanics and other persons employed on public works.

We demand liberal appropriations for educational purposes and for the building and improving of public highways throughout the territory.

We recommend continued liberal appropriations for our unfortunate fellow citizens at Kalaupapa, so that their lot may be as cheerful as possible.

We declare ourselves in favor of the extension of the homestead principle and the prompt enactment by congress of such laws as will provide for the early settlement and improvement of our public lands under the supervision of the local authorities, and with the least difficulty and expense to the settler.

We favor the establishment of county and municipal governments as soon as practicable.

We oppose all trusts and monopolies and all combinations tending to control supplies and prices.

We advocate that a liberal allowance be appropriated by the legislature for the use and benefit of Liliuokalani.

We earnestly request the congress of the United States to amend that portion of the Territorial Act which provides that only the English language shall be used in conducting all legislative proceedings, so as to permit the use of the Hawaiian language.

We favor the payment of all just claims for losses caused by the action of the board of health in suppressing bubonic plague. And in this connection we urge that the congress of the United States should provide the means for such payment out of the customs receipts collected at the ports of this territory.

We recognize the necessity of reforming our system of taxation, and to this end favor careful consideration of the whole subject of taxation, with a view to adjusting the public burden so that it shall be least felt by the poor.

Relying upon the wisdom and support of the voters of the territory of Hawaii and the guidance of Divine Providence, we shall earnestly strive to carry out the foregoing declarations, and to do whatever else may be necessary to perpetuate upon our soil a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

The convention then, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30, though the chair had already invited nominations for a delegate to congress.

SAM PARKER NOMINATED AT THE NIGHT SESSION

It was 7:30 before Chairman Baldwin called the convention to order at the evening session, announcing that the first thing in order would be the nomination of a delegate to congress to serve out the unexpired term of the Fifty-sixth congress and for the full term of the Fifty-seventh congress. A. H. Loebenstein of the First district was immediately recognized, who, in nominating Samuel Parker, said in substance:

"On the 14th of June occurred a revolution unparalleled in the annals of history. On that day disappeared the Hawaii of old. There appeared a new Hawaii, sung about of old when all should be equal. On this evening we are gathered under the stars and stripes. And on this evening we are gathered Hawaiians and haoles, malahini and kamaaina, and obliterated are all recollections of strife and by-gone days. Mindful only that we are gathered here together from Kauai to southernmost Hawaii under that flag which signifies to us that a government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth. What does this not signify to us? Born amid the smoke of battle, spoken by a president, a republican president, in the midst of strife. Such and only such are the imperishable guide words of the republican party—a party that stands for all that is best for Hawaii; a party that speaks for equal rights; that knows no distinction of race or creed or color; that is the party that speaks to you tonight. It is the party that believes in honest compensation for honest toil; it is the party that believes in an honest dollar; it is the party that has enabled our nation to take a front rank among the nations of the world."

Equal Rights for All.

"And so it has come to us that the party has taken in Hawaii and its work for the regeneration of the people and given us an organic act under which the poorest has equal rights with the greatest. And now it devolves on you to choose some one who will bring Hawaii into still closer touch with American citizenship and American affairs. A man whose name shall be without blemish and without stain; a man whose attainments and whose qualifications will command the respect of the legislators of the United States of America; a man who will more strongly connect the bond of union between the American union and its baby territory. Have we such a man? Who is the man? (Cries of 'Samuel Parker!')

From the garden island of Kauai, over the green fields of Oahu, over fertile Maui and the southernmost points of Hawaii, the one man named is Samuel Parker, and so I nominate Samuel Parker—Samuel Parker, the cowboy, who is soon to be elected to an office but one remove from the highest in the land, is equally at home in canvas or cabin or legislative hall."

"And so, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, in the name of Hawaii, in the name of every one in the name of the republican party, I nominate Mr. Samuel Parker for delegate to the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congress."

Every District Sec'd Parker.

H. L. Holstein of the Second district seconded the nomination and hoped the result would be that the secretary would be instructed to cast the ballot for Samuel Parker.

Judge A. M. Kopeikal seconded the nomination on behalf of the Third district. He told of the trip to Philadelphia and how Parker got the name of the "Cowboy of Hawaii" at that convention. He closed by saying that they would go home and work faithfully every day from now until election day for the triumph of Samuel Parker.

A. G. M. Robertson, on behalf of the Fourth district, seconded the nomination. Mr. Parker, said he, is a man of the people. He combines the confidence of people with the confidence of authorities at Washington. The

DEMOCRATS OF OAHU NAME THEIR CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE

They Hold an Enthusiastic Convention at Orpheum—Letter From Prince David.

He Declares Himself Candidate for Democratic Nomination for Delegate to Congress— Paul Isenberg for the Senatorial Ticket—Damon for the House.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES
FOR SENATORS.
D. P. R. Isenberg, Jr., J. D. Holt, Jr., E. K. Liliuokalani, A. Fernandez, F. J. Testa, J. O. Carter.
REPRESENTATIVES.
Fourth District—C. W. Booth, J. M. Camara, S. W. Spencer, A. C. Macfarlane, J. E. Bush, John H. Wise.
Fifth District—S. M. Damon, H. J. Mossman, Frank Brown, Frank Harvey, S. K. Pua, J. P. Masainai.

S. M. Damon, by R. W. Holt.
Frank Harvey, by C. R. Dement.
William Auld, by J. F. Colburn.
Julius Asch, by Frank May.
S. K. Pua, by John H. Wise.
J. P. Masainai, by Edmund H. Hart.
Edward Hore, by H. J. Mossman.
Some one named W. A. Kinney, but the point was raised that the nominee did not live in the district and his name was withdrawn.

Referred to a Committee.

There being no further nominations the chair was directed to appoint a committee of five from each the Fourth and Fifth district, to whom these names should be referred and that this committee recommend names for nomination.

Chairman McCarthy appointed the following committee:

FOURTH DISTRICT.
J. B. Gorman.
W. H. Johnson.
A. C. Pinal.
L. A. Rustin.
Harry Jen.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
C. R. Dement.
Wm. Holt.
Chas. David.
Eugene Sullivan.
John Santos.

At the suggestion of the chair a recess of half an hour was taken. During the interim the old Orpheum vaudeville company kindly gave a few clever numbers, which kept the audience in good humor. The vocal efforts of the company were highly appreciated.

The committee, on rising, made the following recommendations:

Senators for the Third district—D. P. R. Isenberg, Jr.
J. D. Holt, Jr.
E. K. Liliuokalani.
A. Fernandez.
F. J. Testa.
J. O. Carter.

Godfrey Brown and C. W. Booth had been eliminated.

For representatives from the Fourth district—

J. M. Camara.
S. W. Spencer.
A. C. Macfarlane.
J. E. Bush.
T. R. Lucas.
John H. Wise.
C. W. Booth.

W. C. Wilder, Jr., was not named by the committee.

For representatives from the Fifth district—

S. M. Damon.
H. J. Mossman.
Frank Brown.
Frank Harvey.
S. K. Pua.
J. P. Masainai.
William Auld, Julius Asch and Ed Hore were here dropped by the committee.

C. R. Dement moved that the report be adopted.

At this point a Mr. Wagner attempted to address the meeting, but was summarily squelched by Chairman McCarthy, who said: "Wagner, you are out of order. You are a republican and have nothing to say here."

Coburn Perpetrates a Fight.

J. F. Coburn then made a bitter speech against the turning down of T. R. Lucas, a veteran party man, for a young man like C. W. Booth. Coburn first spoke in Hawaiian, but later in English. He said he was surprised and indignant at the turning down of Mr. Lucas, a good and tried man, "who was married to a Hawaiian lady and who had always stood for those things that will count in this campaign. C. W. Booth, he said, was a young man, just coming forward, and Lucas should not have been turned down. He would move to amend the pending motion to read that the report be adopted, but that the name of C. W. Booth be stricken out and that of T. R. Lucas substituted.

This precipitated a red hot debate, in the course of which a Hawaiian said he wanted Booth and not Lucas. He said he objected to the part Lucas took in the legislature and that he objected to him as a laboring man. Labor was now contending for an eight-hour working day and Lucas stood for a nine-hour day. That alone would defeat him.

W. A. Kinney explained that Booth was in no sense a candidate; that Booth had been importuned to be a candidate, but had declined until he (Kinney) had gone to him after repeated urging and had secured his consent to present his name. Rather than precipitate a fight or have him abused he would withdraw his name.

To this there were howls of opposition and his name was allowed to stand.

The idea that there are no democrats in the island of Oahu was dissipated last evening when more than 500 crowded the Orpheum theater to its fullest capacity. It was not only a large, but a representative gathering and disposed of its business in an expeditious manner. The stage had been neatly decorated. There was the banner which the Hawaiian delegation carried to Kansas City and entwined over it were Old Glory and the Hawaiian flag. The rear of the stage was also decorated with those two flags and the whole formed a very pretty picture. Every provision had been made for the press, the secretaries and the chairman.

Promptly on time Colonel Chas. J. McCarthy, chairman of the territorial committee, called the meeting to order, explaining that it was a mass meeting, called so that the democrats might freely express their opinion and nominate their local tickets in an open and aboveboard way.

Edmund H. Hart was chosen secretary.

On motion of Mr. Colburn, Col. McCarthy was elected permanent chairman. The colonel returned his thanks for the honor conferred on him. He said it would be his endeavor to rule justly and to conduct the business of the mass meeting to the best of his ability.

John H. Wise was then asked to act as interpreter, which he did.

Chairman McCarthy explained that the meeting had been called to nominate candidates for the senate, for the house of representatives and to elect delegates to the territorial convention from the island of Oahu.

Prince David's Letter.

Before proceeding to the regular business on hand the chairman said that for some time past members of the territorial committee and other leading members of the party had been making every honorable effort to induce David Kawananakoa, popularly known as Prince David, to accept the nomination for delegate to congress.

He would now read a letter which he had received from that gentleman on Saturday, which explained itself:

Honolulu, September 21, 1900.
Col. C. J. McCarthy, Chairman of the Territorial Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Hawaii—

Sir: I desire to inform you that at the request of the representatives of the business and financial interests of our country, and conceiving the danger attending the non-action on my part in reference to the election of a delegate to congress to represent our large and varied interests, I have consented and do hereby declare myself a candidate for delegate for the territory of Hawaii to the congress of the United States of America. Sincerely yours,

D. KAWANANAKOA.

At the conclusion of the reading of Prince David's letter the audience arose en masse and cheered again and again, demonstrating the popularity of their standard bearer.

Nominations in Order.

When this ovation had subsided, Chairman McCarthy stated that nominations for senator would now be received. The following nominations were made:

John D. Holt, Jr., named J. O. Carter.
Abraham Fernandez named D. P. R. Isenberg.

Lapana named John D. Holt, Jr.
S. K. Kalos named Abraham Fernandez.

F. S. Peachy named Godfrey Brown.
E. B. McClanahan named C. W. Booth.

J. F. Colburn named F. J. Testa.
For representatives from the Fourth district the following were proposed: John H. Wise, by J. F. Colburn.
J. M. Camara, Jr., by James Dias.
W. C. Wilder, Jr., by Frank Brown.
E. C. Macfarlane, by F. S. Peachy.
T. R. Lucas, by J. F. Colburn.
S. W. Spencer, by J. H. Wise.

For representative from the Fifth district the following nominations were made:

Frank Brown, by C. R. Dement.
H. J. Mossman, by E. J. Sullivan.

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